

THATCHER CABINET VIOLATES OFFICIALLY DECLARED POLICIES

London. The Thatcher Conservative government in London is supporting the Reagan administration in its economic sanctions against Nicaragua, "The Observer" newspaper reports. Quoting Foreign Office papers it has in its possession, "The Observer" stresses that the Tory Cabinet is giving the White House secret assistance in blocking Nicaragua's attempts to secure foreign loans, although such actions run contrary to

the policies officially proclaimed by London. This ambivalent line is causing an angry reaction among the political opposition in Britain, the newspaper points out. It quotes George Poulkes, member of the Labour Shadow Cabinet, as saying that Britain is actively undermining the Nicaraguan economy, aiding and abetting the illegal actions taken by the Americans.

ADMINISTRATION WHITEWASHES TERRORIST ACTIONS

Washington. "The Washington Post" quoting informed sources says last year President Reagan asked the CIA to form and train a number of units to carry out terrorist attacks against foreign leaders and organizations opposed by the White House. One of these units carried out a bomb blast in Beirut last March killing 80 innocent civilians and wounding another two hundred. After these reports about the American secret services being involved in this monstrous action have

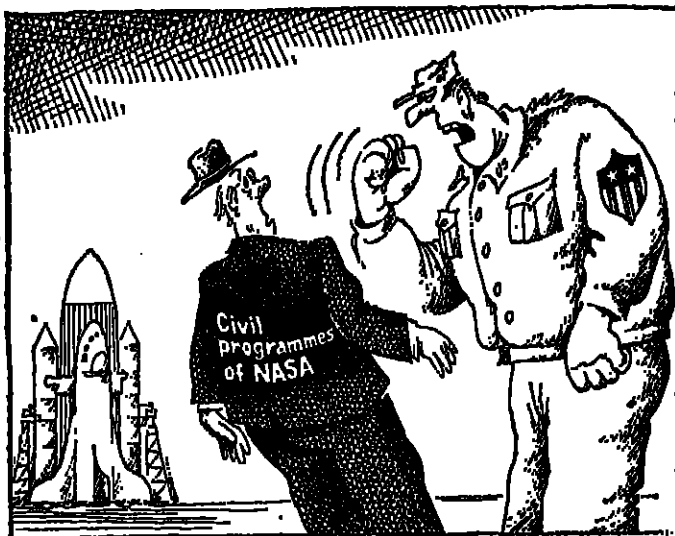
been made public, spokesmen for the administration in Washington hastened to stifle the scandal. Discontinuation was announced of the programme personally endorsed by Washington. However, the National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and CIA Director William J. Casey directly pointed out that such actions are necessary admittedly for the protection of the national interests, and are, therefore, morally justified.

Shultz' vain visit to Middle East

(Continued from page 1) and Palestinian organizations, the envoy from Washington sought to pave the way for direct (i.e., separate) negotiations between Israel and a "joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation" the composition of which would suit Tel Aviv.

However, the Israelis rejected even this diluted formula, which undermines the commonly recognized position of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. At the same time, reports released after Secretary Shultz had met with

the Israeli Premier, Shimon Peres, indicate that Israeli leaders prefer to hold direct talks with Jordan on matters which would include the Palestinian problem. In other words, people in the Arab countries and in the Palestinian movement who pinned their hopes on the Amman agreement and the proposals made on its basis, have now been made aware that Israel would only be content with separate activities behind the backs of the Palestinians and with another sell-out like the notorious Camp David Accords.



Cape Canaveral, Fla: Who are you? Why wearing civilian garb? Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

Military bases in Pentagon's strategy

Washington. At present, the United States has in other countries 334 military bases, each of which Washington regards as a springboard for future adventurous allies. Unambiguous statements to this effect have been made by high-ranking representatives of the US administration in the course of special hearings by a subcommittee of the House of Representatives at the US Congress. The US Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle unequivocally declared

that the USA should keep the potential for conducting wars, deploying it as close to the enemy as possible. These assertions were clarified by a US deputy assistant Secretary of Defense who drew special attention to the fact that the bases are concentrated mainly in two areas—Western Europe and the Far East. As the latter put it, US bases in these areas have been there the linchpin in the American global military structure for more than thirty years.

Sudan to revise laws

Khartoum. Sudan's Attorney-General Omar al-Ai Omar said that the laws passed under the former regime would be very soon revised. According to the Sudanese navy agency SUNA, he also said that special commissions were being set up to investigate the unpopular activities of the leaders of the deposed regime.

It was also announced that new currencies would be issued. A special decree passed by the interim military council of Sudan states that the decision is necessitated by the fact that the former banknotes bear the portrait of former president Nimeiri.

India takes security measures

New Delhi. The security agencies in India are taking drastic steps to find and detain extremists responsible for a series of bomb attacks in New Delhi and some places in the states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, killing more than thirty and wounding many more people. Strict security measures have been introduced on the border between the Union Territory of New Delhi and other states. All vehicles, entering or leaving the city are thoroughly searched and stricter controls have been set up at the airport, railway stations and bus terminals. Army units are patrolling some parts of the city. In several cities more than seven hundred people have been detained on suspicion of involvement in acts of terrorism and links with extremists. Police have defused a number of booby traps left by terrorists in buses, on railway tracks in crowded places.

The Interior Minister S. I. Chavan says the people responsible for the crimes are subversive elements who are trying to hinder a political settlement of the Punjab problem. The Minister has noted that the attacks were carefully planned and arranged. The attacks intend to create an atmosphere of fear and to cause fear and panic among the population.

COMMON STAND

Manila. Representatives of business circles in the ASEAN member-countries have today opposed the protectionist policy of the USA and Japan in trade relations. A memorandum published here at the conclusion of a conference of ASEAN commerce and industry executives states that its participants are in a joint stand on matters of trade with the USA and Japan and decided to offer their governments concrete recommendations to fight US and Japanese protectionism.

This document, signed by nearly a hundred businessmen from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei, reflects their concern over the actions of the USA and Japan, which is to South-East Asia's search for markets for their products and slow down their economic development. The delegates, representing the business circles of six nations with a population of over 270 million people, rejected the US administration's restrictions on exports of raw materials and Japan's discriminatory measures against imports of Indonesian timber, Philippine banana, Malaysian palm oil, Thai rice and many other goods coming from the basis of ASEAN cooperation.

San Diego-Moscow 'space TV bridge'

(Continued from page 1) dent that the TV meeting was one in a series of such meetings devoted to various aspects of life in the two countries. He hopes that such meetings will help spread objective information about our countries and promote understanding between peoples, he said. The TV meeting was a good example of the achievements in the field of technology promoting exchange and improving relations between the two countries. In remembering the two countries, he said, the TV meeting was a good example of the achievements in the field of technology promoting exchange and improving relations between the two countries.



In an attempt to preserve the apartheid system the Pretoria regime is monstrously clamping down on the African population. The South African Institute of Race Relations reports that more than one hundred Africans have died at the hands of "law and order enforcers" over the past three months. In the photos (left) a patrol in the streets of a suburb of Port Elizabeth (right) during the funeral of another victim killed by the racists.

NUCLEAR TESTS ON MURUROA

Sydney. The South Pacific countries resolutely protest against nuclear tests on the Mururoa Atoll by France. A UPI correspondent reports from Sydney that Australia and New Zealand demanded an end to these tests after France had conducted a second this month underground test of a nuclear device estimated at 150 kilotons. This is believed to be the 69th and the most powerful blast in French Polynesia since France began nuclear tests here some ten years ago.

The New Zealand Prime Minister, David Lange, condemned France's actions, maintaining that the consequences of the explosion were causing grave concern.

PEOPLE

According to the West German justice authorities, the case involving a prominent political figure in the Free Democratic Party, former chairman of the party's organization in the Rheinland-Pfalz land, Hans-Otto Scholl, will be tried this summer.

Last December, Scholl, brandishing a pistol, broke into a jeweller's shop and demanded all the valuables from its safe. He thus "made" nearly two million marks. On leaving the scene of the crime, he nearly killed a witness. Later it came to light that he needed the money to settle lots of debts.

CRIMINAL 'SYNDICATE'

Lagos. Police in Lagos have made public fake seals of foreign embassies and local state offices, blanks of passports and other evidence of the criminal activities of a large underground syndicate specialising in fake exit documents. Nigerian authorities say investigations are under way.

The criminals, who operated under the cover of the firm Ato Commercial Enterprises, had for a long time been supplying fake documents to people illegally leaving the country. They noticeably became more active after the coming into power of the new federal government, when many windfalls, who amassed vast fortunes under the previous regime and closely cooperated with foreign monopolies, started seeking refuge in the West.

'WE CAN DO A LOT TOGETHER'

Rome. Soviet-Italian relations are very good, useful for international dialogue and, consequently, for the consolidation of peace, the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, recently told the magazine "Realita Sovietica" (Soviet Reality) published in Rome by the Italy-USSR Society. He said that in this nuclear age Europe should contribute to the prevention of a new world conflict and to the policy of peace. It is necessary, first of all, to recognize that the balance of forces is a condition of

peace and that in observing parity the level of the opposing forces should be lowered, he stated.

On relations with the USSR he said: It seems to me that we should continue the present course of bilateral relations. In the sphere of multilateral relations we could do a lot together within the framework of the process begun by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation and the Stockholm Conference.

Science and technology

DETERMINING FAULTS IN BEARINGS

A ball bearing usually reports of its "ailments" with characteristic noises. It is only necessary to perceive and analyse them. Even without dismantling the unit of a machine with a bearing, one can determine when maintenance work should be done. For this purpose, specialists at an Austrian firm have designed portable diagnostic instrument — a peculiar device for determining shock pulses in a rotating bearing. A sensor pressed against its case, captures the knocks and transforms them into electric signals while its pointer indicates the state of the bearing's "illness". This makes it possible to detect mistakes made in assembling the unit. The instrument does not react to extraneous vibration.

BALL SEEKS NEUTRONS

The neutrons, in which only theoretical physicists took any interest in the past, have today been put to the service of man. They take part in sophisticated chemical analyses and verify the structure of crystals, magnetic alloys and polymers. They are even entrusted with the evaluation of rare archaeological finds of gold and silver. It is quite understandable that the spread of

the neutron installations has necessitated strict control of their operation. A portable instrument to measure doses of neutron radiation has been designed by the Research Institute of Nuclear Technologies at the Tesla complex in Czechoslovakia. A ball-shaped detector confidently locates the source and instantly analyses the doses within a wide range from the very weak to strong ones. Reading the scale, a specialist will easily detect the places where protection screens might be needed for the operators.

PLATINUM TO BE REPLACED BY PAINT?

Often it happens that the mechanism of action of any compound is not absolutely clear but the effect is evident. Such was the situation facing West German scientists who found that phthalocyanine — a blue pigment used to dye synthetic fibres—exhaust tubes. An organic compound, being much cheaper than the precious metal, can solve the same task, turning toxic carbon monoxide into a less toxic carbon dioxide. Tests of the new catalyst continued for two years and proved its effectiveness. Still the cautious researchers believe that extra all-round testing is needed before introduction.

OF INTEREST

Living puppets

Marionettes have got another relative — it is a pneumatic doll, invented by an American puppet show actor Thomas Grier. The head of the device is made of a special plastic filled with a network of thin rubber tubes, which receive compressed air. By altering its pressure the expression on the puppet's face changes. The main advantage of the new toy is that it can be manipulated from a distance of several metres.

Honey bricks

In the central part of Sri Lanka island archaeologists have discovered walls of a temple erected more than five centuries ago. The unusual solidity of the building surprised the scientists. Specialists have found the clue to the secret of the superstrong bricks. The raw material, they were found, had been mixed with wild bee honey. After a long drying in the tropical sun they became so hard that even now, five centuries later, one can hardly break such a brick with a heavy hammer.

Biological war against intruders

Australians are very much uneasy about new intruders that are quickly gaining foothold on their continent. The enemies are huge frogs from Latin American sugar-cane thickets. These frogs, as big as a table plate, appeared 50 years ago in the Australian state of Queensland, where they had been imported to combat pests that were devouring sugar cane. Then the frogs, growing heedless in the

placid conditions of this state, moved their million strong horde into the neighbouring states. The advance of the giant frogs has caused an alarm, bordering on panic among scientists. A symposium devoted to this problem was held recently in Brisbane. The participants decided to examine the possibility of waging a biological warfare against the frogs and to prepare the appropriate viruses for the purpose. It was in this way that the Australians once overcame an invasion by rabbits.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ALLIANCE FOR PEACE

Commenting on the attempts by the propaganda wing of the NATO bloc to distort the defensive nature of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and to convince the public that it is this organization that presents a threat to peace, V. Alexandrov, D. Sc. (History), writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA:

The setting up and operation of the Warsaw Treaty is an evidence that the objectives and nature of this military alliance are strictly defensive. In keeping with the UN Charter, the member-states have committed themselves not to threaten to use force or to resort to it in international relations. They have undertaken to solve controversial issues by peaceful means, and to consult each other on all vital international issues concerning their common interests. Besides they have expressed their preparedness to be party to all international endeavours to promote world peace and security, to work for effective, universal reduction in armaments and to achieve a ban on weapons of mass destruction. An important role of the Warsaw Treaty is to give immediate assistance, including the use of armed force, in case of an armed attack in Europe against any of its member-states.

BUILDING UP CHEMICAL ARSENALS

A special commission set up by the American President to study the use of chemical weapons has drawn up a report recommending the production of the newest types of binary ammunition containing nerve agents, writes Vladimir Sukhotin in PRAVDA.

In an attempt to conceal the continuous buildup of American stocks of chemical weapons, the Washington administration is resorting to its favourite tactics — verbal gymnastics. From time to time, the administration makes public "intentions" to eliminate some of the chemical arsenals and even pompously proclaims it is ready to hold talks on chemical weapons ban. However these good intentions never go beyond mere words. Facts show that, on the contrary, the United States has been constantly increasing its stocks of lethal chemicals which can destroy all living things on Earth many times over. This lends special urgency to the demands mounted by the progressive public for an international convention to ban and eliminate all chemical weapons.

MANKIND'S CONSCIENCE SHOULD NOT BE SILENT

The international community of nations still owes a duty to the Palestinian Arabs who have become a people in exile. That is why there is nothing surprising for the international community to regard as its supreme duty to help, in every way possible, restore the downtrodden national rights of the Palestinians and to help set up their own state. This is a rather important if we are to achieve an equitable settlement in the Middle East, if we want it to cease being one of the most dangerous zones of conflicts on Earth, if we wish the people in the Middle East to live in peace and security, IZVESTIA writes.

It is necessary to vigorously continue to mobilize the efforts of the world community to achieve a just Middle East settlement. Mankind's conscience should not be silent. It is essential that the Israeli leaders and the US administration, which is supporting its allies in the Middle East in every respect, be made to understand that they cannot indefinitely ignore the will of the overwhelming majority of the world community to have a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and to achieve a lasting solution for the Palestinian problem.

DANGEROUS RAPPROCHEMENT

The dangerous and growing rapprochement between Washington and Bonn is the subject of an article contributed to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, by V. Kuzar, who, among other things, notes:

This tendency toward forging closer relations finds its expression in the development of a far-reaching political and military cooperation which is turning into a "special relationship" between the United States and West Germany. For Washington the importance of West Germany grows as the Federal Republic consolidates its position on the European continent. Today the White House believes that the West Germans can relieve part of the American financial and political burden and help solve various global problems and that they are also capable of influencing the European NATO allies. On their part the military and revenge-seeking circles in the Federal Republic expect the United States to help put their ideas into practice.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

The Seven and the 'third world'

The Bonn meeting of heads of seven major capitalist states again hammered home their permanent approach to economic relations with developing countries.

To begin with, this time, too, the participants refused to take concrete measures to ease the burden of debts of Asian, African and Latin American countries and start a reform of the present currency-financial system which has doomed these states to the role of a "milch cow" of transnational usurers and speculators. It all ended with only high-sounding assurances of cooperation with developing countries and insistence on the same old recommendations to the latter to open their doors wider for foreign capital and goods.

Like at the previous meetings of the Seven, the toughest position on these issues was taken by the USA. President Reagan insisted on early trade talks within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and

Trade (GATT), in which over 120 nations, mostly developing countries, are involved on various terms. The world press, American included, explains the intensified US interest in such talks by its determination to press still harder for a free and wider entry of American goods, primarily agricultural products, to the markets of the GATT member-countries.

In this light there is a definite colouration to assurances by the participants in the Bonn summit of their readiness to help developing countries increase their industrial potential and carry out their own agricultural programmes. At least one of them, the USA, is by no means interested that the "third world" states successfully become self-sufficient in food and other vital necessities.

Washington has three goals in mind: to force developing countries to buy more American goods, even to the detriment of their own economic development; increase their dependence

on American exports and to create favourable conditions for pressurizing them with "blockades" and "embargoes", food and other "aid", etc., and at last to shove aside its colleagues-competing on "third world" markets.

There is clear falsehood and open self-interest behind the Bonn summit participants' statements on their readiness, "when it is appropriate" (as stressed in the final document), to discuss with developing countries issues of "rescheduling" their debt service. For as the debts remain unabated during the postponement time as well. This means that scores of billions of dollars will still be pouring from developing countries every year into the safes of their creditors. This does not reduce, even by a single cent, the "third world's" debt to the West, and this has already reached one trillion dollars.

In a word, what is offered is to improve the mechanism of plunder and simultaneously in-

crease its scope — and all this is offered as an act of mercy. True, plunderers have at all times considered themselves "benefactors", but even in the old days their appetites were more modest. It is known that in Ancient Rome the maximum interest rate was 8 per cent, while today American bankers manage to exceed that 4.5 times and even twofold.

According to a recently published report by the Bank for International Settlements in Basel (Switzerland), last year Western banks screwed from developing countries twice as much money as was offered them in credits and loans. The difference was 34 billion dollars. It is by this much, and only through the system of loans and their repayments, that "the poor finance the rich", the report pointed out.

An example is needed to illustrate the appeal reiterated by the Seven to developing countries to create more favourable conditions for foreign private capital in their economies. Over the past three years alone American companies took out of the "third world" in the form of profits 20 billion dollars.

The time has really come for global talks on economic problems — talks with results leading not to further subjugation of developing states by international capital, but their full participation in the world economic exchange on a just and democratic basis, something they, together with socialist countries, are working for.

Round the Soviet Union

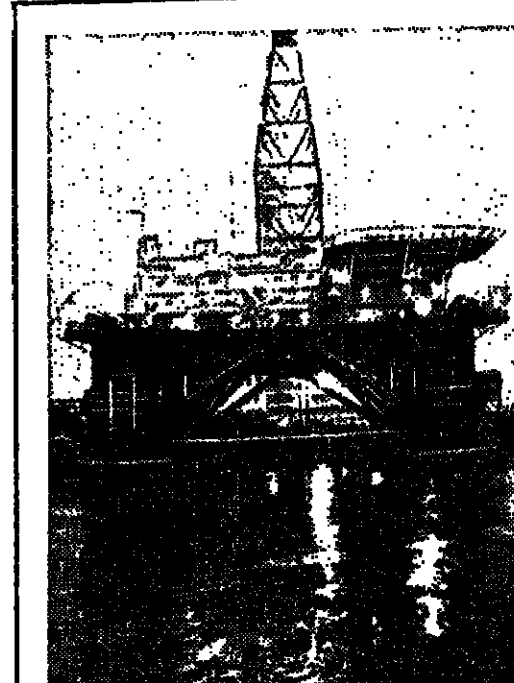
● AN EXHIBITION NOW IN PROGRESS AT THE MOSCOW MUSEUM OF ARCHITECTURE TELLS THE VISITORS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SOVIET CITIES DESTROYED BY HITLERITES DURING THE WAR. It is devoted to the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism. The invaders destroyed 1,710 cities and towns and over 70,000 villages. Their present beautiful images are an eternal monument to the valour and labour heroism of the Soviet people.

● AN INTERNATIONAL SMELTING IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER FASCISM AND THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LIBERATION BY THE SOVIET ARMY was held at the Dnepropetrovsk works in the Ukraine in conjunction with Czechoslovak steelworkers.

● GUESTS AND RESIDENTS OF TALLINN, CAPITAL OF ESTONIA, MAY NOW VISIT THE LEMBIT SUBMARINE. The legendary boat, which blocked the way of fascist ships in the Baltic in 1941 when they were surging to Tallinn and Leningrad, is now an exhibit of the Museum of the Baltic Fleet.

World War II and Soviet-U.S. relations

An exhibition on World War II and Soviet-American relations has opened at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Library in Leningrad. It features books and articles by A. A. Gromyko, L. M. Zamyatin, and G. A. Arbatov. Other items are previously unpublished photographs and new acquisitions — works by staff members of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies.



Floating oilfield

The extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf has produced an amazing hybrid of a ship and oil rig, now being built at the Vyborg shipyards in Leningrad. "Shelf", which is the name of the new series of unusual craft, is a complex structure combining seemingly and mutually exclusive properties. For open sea floating the platform has good seaworthiness and stays immovable during drilling under the control of an electronic computer. Production may continue even in force six storms. By its performance characteristics the ship meets all requirements of international conventions for protection of seas from pollution. Such ships are designed for work in the harsh conditions of the Arctic. Working on them now are geologists from the Polar town of Murmansk, which will be the port of registration of oil ships being built at Vyborg. In the USSR, apart from the Polar region, production on the continental shelf is regarded as promising also in the Caspian and Black Seas and in the Seas of Azov, Okhotsk and of Japan.

Environment-saving machines for pipelines

It is now possible to prevent the adverse effects of pipelines construction on nature due to the application of a special technology and soil recultivation methods. Before the actual laying takes place, a Soviet-designed machine accurately dumps aside the soil's fertile layer. After the work it deposits it back in a state ready for cultivation.

The machine for recultivating soil at pipeline construction sites is based on a wheel-type trenching machine. It digs a trench more than two metres wide and nearly three metres deep. Highly manoeuvrable, it can work on any terrain, including permafrost.

Over the past decade, there has been a threefold increase in the output of powerful pipe-

laying machines, which makes it unnecessary for the USSR to purchase them abroad.

New grade of steel for metal-cutting tools

Specialists in Moscow have introduced a new grade of low-alloyed steel for tools. Traditionally, four-fifths of the tools used in machining engineering parts are made of steel which contains costly additions of rare metals like tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt, and vanadium. After a protracted theoretical and experimental research Muscovites created tungsten-less low-alloyed high-speed steel which is practically superior, in all its operational and technical qualities, to the currently used metal with considerable additions of costly ingredients.

Tools of new grade steel will be widely used in modern flexible automated industries, mostly thanks to a higher stability of high-speed steel.

VINEYARDS AMIDST DESERTS

Desert in the south of Kazakhstan, a republic in the eastern Soviet Union, will form an area for intense industrial vine-growing. Over the next few years, vineyards will appear there over thousands of hectares of newly reclaimed lands in the Kysylkum Desert and at the foot of the Northern Tien Shan Mountains. Amelioration has been carried out and new canals dug.

Although the deserts are at the same latitude as the province of Champagne in France, they suffer from sharp temperature fluctuations. To take this into account, local selectionists have produced types of vine which have now been recognized internationally. They are Al-maatsky Early, Karakoz (Black Eyes), Arman (Dream), and Al-ma-Ata named after the Kazakh capital. They are frost resistant and take only one hundred days to ripen, give large yields and taste well.

BIGGEST SOVIET ROLLING MILL TRIED OUT

The biggest Soviet rolling mill, occupying a whole one-kilometre strip at the Izhora works, has been tested in Leningrad. It is called "5000-Kvarto" and will be able to handle steel sheets and slabs five metres wide and 20 millimetres thick as well as ingots of up to 90 tonnes. Being very economical, it will save over one thousand tonnes of metal in the production of reactor casing equipment for nuclear power plants.

Forests against dry wind

Wood cultivators have substantially changed the exotic nature of Tajikistan. They have erected reliable barriers to protect arable lands in the southern part of this Central Asian republic from furious, hot and dusty summer storms. This spring the last forest tract was put into operation in this region as envisaged in the five-year development plan (1981-1985).

The total space of protected forest tracts in Tajikistan now exceeds a thousand kilometres. Under the protection of cultivated arable lands have become much fertile and yield 5-6 cotton per hectare more than previously.

Thanks to their efforts, the Kurzhahal Desert, the moving sands and dusty storms of which menace spacious arable lands, has been transformed into an oasis. The thickets of desert tree — sakaul, occupying 12 thousand hectares created conditions for forming soil and as a result wild animals — hares, foxes, porcupines and birds inhabit the forest.

In Tajikistan 22 state farms with their own seed-plots are engaged in the cultivation of forests. The total area of wood land in this mountainous republic, which exceeds half a million hectares this year.

Businessmen remember

'We, Like the Russians, Believed in Victory'

Cesare GAMBIA, vice-president of the Italian trading firm Raduga

40 years separate us from the time when Italians and Russians, together or hundreds of kilometres apart, fought fascism. We, like the Russians, believed in Victory, and we won. For each of us the great life was in its own way. Unfortunately, for me it started with war. Coming to Turin in 1943 at the age of 14 I saw for the first time in my life an anti-fascist strike at the Fiat works. The Italian people, who were under the yoke of the Mussolini dictatorship, raised a voice of protest on March 8. In July fascism was defeated in our country. The barracks became empty as soldiers, who were forcibly driven to fight, hastened home. But the struggle continued. The weapons left over by fascists came into our possession. My contemporaries, no among them, started organizing the first guerrilla brigades. Leading this movement was the Communist Party, while entire Italy was then still occupied by the Germans. The underground was created in the cities, and guerrilla units started to operate in the mountains.

I worked in Turin at the time and was a leader of the youth movement. Our factory served the needs of Germany but our every single worker every day and every hour committed sabotage. The parts we produced were substandard and had deliberate defects. This was strictly punished, up to the death penalty, but no one wanted to act differently.

In factories small terrorist groups were organized, which killed German soldiers in broad daylight. Thus we gave to understand to the whole country that fascists could not feel their own masters among us. Fighting side by side with Italians in the Caribaldi communist brigades in the mountains were former prisoners of war — the British, French and Russians. I am still coming to the USSR to meet my comrades-in-arms, and I may say that there is nothing more sacred for me than this friendship.

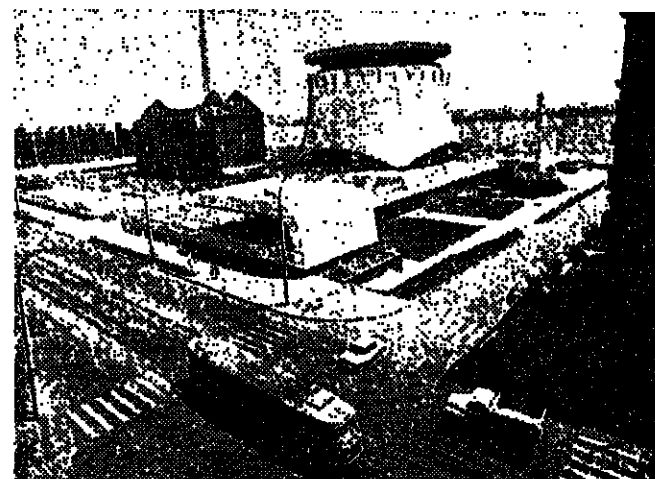
Places to visit

In memory of the Volga Battle

At the end of 1942 and at the beginning of 1943, Stalingrad was constantly in newspaper headlines. It was there, on the banks of the Volga, that the bloody battle over every inch of land, over each wall around each house was fought to decide the fate of this country and the future of civilization.

The Battle of Stalingrad lasted for months. For four months the Soviet soldiers stood fast to stop Hitler's divisions. Courage was also shown by workers who laid down their tools and took up arms.

"There is no land for us beyond the Volga" was the motto with which the Stalingrad defenders fought and won. In his message to Stalingrad, the then American President Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote that the Soviet soldiers' victory in that battle had checked the wave of invasion and became the turning point in the war fought by the allied armies against the forces of aggression. In memory of heroism by So-



The ensemble of the museum-panorama "The Battle of Stalingrad" (Volgograd as it is known today). Standing next are the ruins of a former grain mill.

viet soldiers, a memorial complex has been erected and a sculpture, "Motherland" put up at a site of fierce fighting on the Mamayev Hill by the bank of the Volga. The symbolic "Mother", which personifies this land, has a sword of retribution in her hand to lead the liberating soldiers to Victory.

Science and technology

EYE OPERATIONS BY NEW METHOD

To Soviet microsurgeon Emal Muldashov from Ufa (capital of the Bashkir Autonomous Republic in the Urals) belongs the idea of using in operations restoring eye defects not only the tissue of the patient (as was practised earlier) but also a transplant — conserved palmar fat which possesses good biological compatibility with the tissue of an alien organism.

The result of the microsurgical operation surpassed all expectations. By the end of the year the transplanted area is replaced with a tissue no different from surrounding ones. As a result, a person who practically could not see (visual acuity 0.001, calico cornea), three months later restored visual acuity to 6.51.

By a decision of the Ministry of Public Health of Bashkiria a department for the conservation of tissues will be set up in one of the hospitals in Ufa.

SEMICONDUCTOR THERMOMETER

A thermometer must instantly indicate temperature. This is the belief of young physicists at the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, who have designed a prototype of such a device. Unlike existing fast thermometers, it measures the temperature not in one minute, but in fractions of a second. Besides, it is much more compact. Open your hand, a TASS correspondent was asked by one of the designers, Valery Kozhukher.

He touched the little finger with a "magic wand" the size of a felt-tip pen. Immediately the temperature was indicated on the display of the small instrument. One can just as quickly measure the temperatures in various parts of a storage facility or of substances during chemical reaction processes at a chemical enterprise, said the scientist.

The novelty can be useful to specialists in many fields. It is inexpensive and works on the basis of a direct transformation of thermal energy into electricity by means of a semiconductor.

VIEWPOINT

CREATIVE YOUTH WELCOMES FESTIVAL

MNI correspondent interviews Galina RATNIKOVA, director for the cultural programme at the Soviet Festival Preparatory Committee

Q: World festivals of youth and students have always been distinguished for their busy cultural programmes. Will the 12th World Festival keep to this tradition?

A: The Moscow Festival won't be an exception, with cultural programme merging with the general programme, being in tune with the political orientation of the Festival, with its motto: "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!" Through the medium of art the youth will speak about itself, about contemporary life, its anti-war campaign in the first place.

Q: A few words about the structure of the cultural programme as a whole. What will it look like?

A: It will be effected to reveal basic directions, which are: the international centre of scientific and creative youth; international "park of arts"; organization of the work of international creative workshops; mass-scale dramatized shows; helping national delegations in arranging gala concerts and national programmes; organization of performances by Soviet and foreign entertainers at squares in Moscow.

Q: What are the international centre of scientific and creative youth, and the international "park of arts"?

A: Again, I will speak about them without going into details. During the Festival the Central Artists Club will become, according to our plans, an international centre of scientific and creative youth. Meetings, art exhibitions and creative discussions will be held there. The centre will be headed by the International Council of Creative Youth, which will include representatives of the countries participating in the Festival.

In front of the Central Artists Club on the banks of the Moskva River, is the Gorky Park. During the Festival it will become an international "park of arts". Its design is now being worked out. On the park grounds there will appear 15 (the number of the Union republics) complexes decorated in national style, where the guests will be able to familiarize themselves with the distinctive art of the Soviet peoples, buy original souvenirs, and taste the national cuisine.

Q: To what extent will the Festival guests and participants be able to know the cultural life of Moscow and its artistic treasures?

A: The guests will be offered, in the first place, various exhibitions round Moscow. New exhibitions including "The Youth of the Country" will be arranged at Moscow museums. The best theatres in Moscow: Bolshoi, Maly, Moscow Art and others will be open for all those who will take part in the Festival. The participants in the children's programme will enjoy plays and performances by the Children's Musical Theatre, the Durov Theatre of Performing Animals. Special programmes will be prepared by Cinema on Lenin Hills and the Circus at Gorky Park.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EPIC OF EXPLOIT

Epic poetry is a basic chronicle of time, a great and unending narrative of people, with each epoch inscribing its own words.

The 20th-century epic poetry is associated with a tremendous event which the Soviet people went through in the years of the Great Patriotic War, notes Kirghiz writer, Chinghiz Aitmatov, in the newspaper IZVESTIA. The pathos of this great trial lies in the Victory. This Victory is our fate. It incorporates everything we suffered, learnt and acquired in the years of this bloodiest and most cruel struggle against fascism. The Trojan War extolled by Homer in the "Iliad" seems an insignificant incident in comparison, even though for thousands of years it served as a cause for meditation to mankind.

Much water has passed under the bridge since then. Several and various events of the century have been imprinted in living memory, including those which never occurred earlier. Yet nothing has eclipsed what the people of the planet felt on that unforgettable day of May 9 in 1945, since we owe everything that is best in the modern man and in the modern world, I am convinced, to that Victory. And we, who are living today, are from the Victory, from that frontier which set the beginning of the postwar stage in the global history of mankind.

PERSONALITY, PEACE AND WAR

Over the past forty years, much has been said in the USSR about life in poetry, prose, music and the cinema. We heard a peculiar and highly individual interpretation of the war theme in songs composed by Bulat Okudzhava in the late 50s and early 60s, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Their very intention is simple and confident. Bulat Okudzhava went through the war. His songs about infantry, about soldier's boots and many others sounded unusual and unexpected at first, but were soon accepted by most people — not only those who

belong to the older generation, but by the young as well.

The war has left much sorrow but life goes on, says Okudzhava, and it is the new generation that is to build it.

I believe it is impossible to compare generations, to contrast them by means of such comparisons, the writer continues. This would be wrong because each generation is the product of a certain epoch. It is wrong to assume the posture of a judge of another generation, as each is beautiful and imperfect in its own way.

I believe that heroes are people who, in a most peaceful situation, are very humane, who are worthily doing what they ought to, who, despite any difficulties, do not give up. I think, Okudzhava concludes, that those who can be heroes in everyday life, will remain heroes in the most complex situations and can defend their own land when necessary.

MORE THAN 350 LIVES SAVED

Of late, space satellites have begun to gain the mastery of another profession: they help save human lives on seas and oceans, in the deserts and the mountains — in fact, everywhere urgent rescue is needed, writes the newspaper SIBSKAYA ZHIZN. This year will witness official commissioning for experimental operation of the international COSPAS-SARSAT system for guiding aircraft and vessels in distress.

It will be commissioned "officially" because it has been operating for three years since the launching of a navigational satellite, Kosmos 1383, with special instruments on board. Two months after being put into orbit it saved the lives of three Canadians who were forced to land their plane somewhere in the mountains near Dawson because of a technical fault.

The cooperation in designing this system began in 1977. Apart from the Soviet Union, other countries involved in the project are the United States, France and Canada. Later, they were joined by Britain, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Bulgaria. Applications for membership made by many other countries are being studied. On the Soviet territory there are three stations for receiving satellite information. As of now, four satellites are keeping an eye on the

planet, three of them Soviet, the other American. In the near future their number will go up to six, which is the best option.

SCIENTISTS FOR THE FAR EAST

A major scientific centre has been established by now in the Far East, writes Akademichnik Nikolai Shilo in the STROITELNAYA GAZETA newspaper.

The staff members of its twenty research institutes number ten thousand specialists. They conduct research dedicated to an accelerated development of the region's productive forces and to the recovery of its unique natural wealth.

Thus, the Puzhelskaya geothermal station has become this country's pioneering project in the use of hot underground waters as a source of heating and electricity supplies. Next year, the construction will begin, at the foot of the Mutnovsky volcano, of another, and bigger, geothermal project. The electricity produced by this station will be cheaper than that produced by the hydroelectric station. There is a project for the construction of a tidal wave power station in the Kamchatka Bay in the Sea of Okhotsk. The fluctuations in the water level between tides and ebbs here reach 13.5 metres. This is the greatest magnitude in the Pacific. "Sovietskaya Arctica" industrial installations have been created for the Far North, with the generation of electricity based on the potential difference in temperature between the salt sea water and the outside air. Interesting developments have been introduced, to use the power of the marine currents and waves, and other sources of energy.

Along the Far Eastern shore construction begins of posts for a unified automated tsunami wave warning system, the author continues. The scientific exploration will help select sites for these posts and give more reliable protection, to the operational projects from the destructive elements.

Designs in seismic-resistant construction are being widely used in practice. With a sufficient degree of reliability, our specialists can predict the eruptions of volcanoes in the Kamchatka group. Builders are making a wide use of volcanic tuff, along, put to use alone and with effective local materials.

Georgia: encyclopaedic profile

A comprehensive national encyclopaedia is a passport of a state, and the eleven-volume "Georgian Soviet Encyclopaedia" being published since 1975 can be rightly dubbed such. Says its chief editor, Irakli Abashidze, Academy of Sciences and a celebrated poet:

I would like to remind you that my predecessors did this job.

For example, in the Middle Ages in Georgia many philosophers and theologians studied and provided with comments of encyclopaedic character. Of a Georgian encyclopaedic nature "Dzhin" compiled by the 17th-century writer and philosopher, Shukhan Saba Orbeli. At the close of the last century the first volumes of the "Georgian Encyclopaedia" came to light.

The present encyclopaedia is the painstaking efforts of a large team of experts. The publication contains up to 100,000 entries mirroring the past and the present, Soviet and Georgian people making up the multinational socialist

GIORDANO BRUNO'S BOOK DISCOVERED

A book which miraculously escaped an Inquisition bonfire in the Middle Ages has been discovered in the storehouse of the Leningrad Seltykov-Shtchedrin Public Library. It contains two treatises by Giordano Bruno, published in 1591 in Frankfurt on Main. This collection is all the more valuable since it was prepared for publication by the philosopher and educationalist himself.

The first of the treatises is dedicated to problems of logic, and the second contains two philosophical poems which complete Bruno's trilogy about the material nature of the world. The margins of the book contain numerous remarks which, specialists believe were made in the early 17th century.

How old is Khiva?

Khiva, a city in Soviet Central Asia, is at least two thousand years old, and not just one thousand as previously believed. Proof of this is contained in discoveries by Uzbek archaeologists.

Khiva was first mentioned in treatises by the 10th-century Arab geographers, and the age of the city was calculated from those dates. However, there were hypotheses that Khiva was older than that. As a result of excavations, archaeologists have discovered in the old city grey brick walls like those used for fortress walls during the fourth century B.C. in Samarkand (southern Turkmenia). In the opinion of the archaeologists, Khiva was founded 2,300-2,400 years ago. Since then it has never ceased to exist. At times it was burnt down or destroyed during wars, but again and again it was rebuilt in the same place.

Scientists and composers draw music

There is a clumsy black box among modern radio and electronic equipment at the applied linguistics laboratory of Moscow Lomonosov State University. This is an old synthesizer. The history of its development is connected with the name of a Russian composer, Alexander Scriabin.

Early in the 20th century he dreamed of drawing music but it was only in 1903 that Ye. Murzin, a passionate admirer of his talent, Candidate of Sciences (Engineering), turned his dream into reality by developing an instrument on which one can play in no other way but by drawing. And he called it ANS — the initials of the composer.

If you draw a line on the black screen a sound is heard. The second and the third give a chord. Drawing a house one gets a cacophony.

Leningrad composer Alexander Ballov recently drew on the ANS a whole part of his symphony. Another composer, Eduard Artyukhin, used it in his "Olympic Suite". There is a disc of this Middle company with a recording of music performed only on this unique instrument.

The Soviet Army Theatre

The building of the Central Academic Soviet Army Theatre (which has the form of a five-pointed star) is situated in one of Moscow's squares, in front of a monument to Alexander Suvorov, the great Russian military leader. The very name of this theatre reveals the specific character of this company.

To mark the 40th anniversary of the Victory, the theatre has staged a number of plays of different genres dealing with the past and from the standpoint of its today's perception. The jubilee billboard lists the names of writers Vyacheslav Kondratyev and Ivan Stednyuk (former front-line soldiers) and younger playwrights Alexei Dudarev and Alexander Remez.



Scenes from "The Autumn Campaign of 1799", a play by Remez.

A book in title part

The premiere of a play "The Days of a Deluge" took place on the stage of the Rustaveli Theatre in Tbilisi.

The genre of the play is "chapters from a book", said its producer Robert Sturua. This book is "The Days of a Deluge" by M. Kraselava. The author is a well-known Georgian specialist in Germanic studies, a philosopher, a war veteran, a man who directly participated in the preparation and holding of Nuremberg Trial. But we play not a stage version, not a documentary drama but as though reading excerpts from the book, try to offer a vivid presentation.

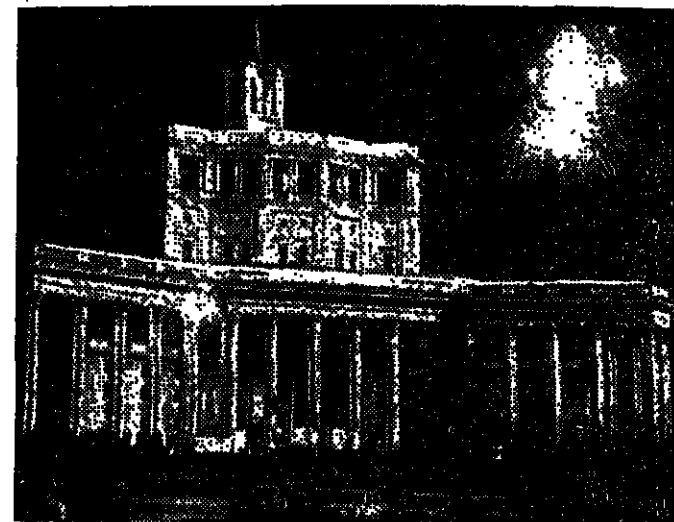
The book provided us with such an opportunity. It contains many subject-matters — social, philosophical and personal. The language of the document is a lively recollection of an eyewitness, an analysis of a philosopher.

High price of victory

If each Soviet person who died in the battle against fascism were honoured by a minute of silence, this silence would continue for 38 years. This is an epigraph to a play-requiem "The Private" by Byelorussian dramatist, Alexander Dudarev, recently premiered by the Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theatre.

Cartoons of Ivanov-Vano

A cartoon film "The Tale of Taz Sultan" (photo) made by 85-year-old director Ivan Ivanov-Vano after a fairy tale by the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin, is now being demonstrated in Moscow cinemas. The director has produced nearly 80 cartoon films. His "Tale of Taz Sultan", "Wash and Clean", "The Adventures of Buratino", and "Twelve Months" are also known in other countries. The "Snow Maiden" was quite successful on Italian TV screens, while "The Seasons" won a medal at a festival in Italy. "The Hump-backed Horse" was awarded a medal in France, while "The Slughter of Khorzhovsk", with an icon painting as its artistic basis, took a Grand Prix at a New York festival.



very popular and has been produced in many Russian theatres. Dudarev was born after the war and knew about it from the stories of his father and fellow villagers, attempted in his play to ferret out how the war affected the souls of people who travelled this terrible and heroic path from the beginning to the end. There is no special development of subject-matter in it, nor military actions. The play was written in a rather conventional genre of a peculiar parable. Dudarev's work, like many modern ones dealing with the war, is permeated with a concern for peace, the striving to preserve it at all costs.



● "La Dame aux Camélias" based on A. Dumas the son's novel. Photos by Sergei Gerasimov

Work is continuing on the play "Roads to Borodukhino" by Vyacheslav Kondratyev. It is about a mother who crossed the frontline to see her son before his first battle. Not long ago the theatre produced Ivan Stednyuk's "White Tent" which tells about military doctors. We cherish these plays written by people who fought at the front and went through all the ordeals of that dreadful time, their documentary truth about the war.

But throughout its more than 50-year history the theatre has produced not only "war" plays but also Russian and world classical plays, the works of modern and foreign playwrights. On the theatre's billboard today are the names of Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Maxim Gorky, Nodar Dumbadze, Ion Druce, Tennessee Williams, Lope de Vega. The genres also vary from tragedies and philosophical parables to comedies and musicals.

The theatre's recent premiere became one of the most significant events of the theatrical season in Moscow. It was the stage version of Dostoyevsky's novel "The Idiot" which was given a new lease of life after a long interval.

The theatre is currently working on a new and very complicated production of Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth".

Natalya KUROVA

FACTS and EVENTS

Books. In Minsk, another edition of the Russian epic, "The Lay of the Host of Igor", has been published to mark the 800th anniversary since it was written. The illustrator, the famous graphic artist Georgi Poplavsky, has provided the edition with historically precise and poetically inimitable engravings which supplement the gallery of his well-known illustrations to books by Shakespeare, Peirce, Schiller and Byelorussian men of letters like Yakub Kolas, Yanka Kupala, Vasil Bykov and Adamovich.

Ballets. The anti-war miniature, "The Crazy Dictator", to music by Dmitry Shostakovich, is another addition to the repertoire of the Choreographic Miniatures ballet company in Leningrad.

ABOUT THE PEOPLE'S EXPLOIT

An album, "The Exploit of Forty", has been produced by Sovetskaya Khudozhnik Publishers. The album covers only part of the chronicle of the people's heroic feat in the years of the war and after. This chronicle is the work of Soviet painters, artists, sculptors and graphic artists. Some of the items are posters famous since the times of the Great Patriotic War.



'THE 20th CENTURY

A team of Soviet artists have started working on a film, "The 20th Century", which will be made up of two parts. The authors want the picture to be seen through a camera lens.

This century is a time of great changes, a time of revolutionary changes, a time of the world's social changes, a time of scientific discoveries, a time of the socialist civilization, a new civilization, a new world development, a new consciousness of mankind, a new people on earth.

Taking advantage of the time, the authors have created a chronicle of the century, a film, we shall see, voices of our century. Their stories will be a monologue by people of different countries and different views and convictions.

The scriptwriters are: tenko, V. Kuznetsov and Ildzhazov who is also a director.

BOLSHOI BALLET IN 15 VOLUMES

American company publications has issued a 15-volume set of the Bolshoi Ballet's "The Idiot" dealing with the dancing company of the Bolshoi Theatre. This year the Soviet Copyright Agency (VAP) provided the first two books of the collection, dedicated to the ballet company's repertoire "Swan Lake" and "Nutcracker".

Agreement has also been concluded on the USA and USSR musical "The Idiot" which was given a new lease of life after a long interval. The theatre is currently working on a new and very complicated production of Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth".

Interest in Soviet technologies

The firm of Ferrostaal, a branch of the Gutehoffnungshütte concern of West Germany, is a long-standing partner of Soviet foreign trade associations. The firm's director, Mr. Udo Völker, recently said that the Soviet Union products from nearly all the Gutehoffnungshütte companies, including cranes, compressors, metallurgical and other types of equipment. For these companies, Ferrostaal purchases Soviet machine tools, electric motors and ball bearings. It also promotes the development of business relations between Soviet partners and many medium and small firms in West Germany and advances their cooperation. Five years ago,

together with Licensintorg, it set up in East Germany a joint-stock company, Technounion, which sells Soviet licenses in West Germany and other countries. It also sells West German licenses to the Soviet Union. Mr. Udo Völker, who is also President of the Technounion company, said there was considerable interest in Soviet technologies displayed in the Federal Republic. Thus, the Thyssen concern has bought a Soviet license for dry slaking of coke, Ruhrkohle — for a coal cutting and loading machine of the AK-3 type and Fried Krupp — for the production of converter steel. The firm Salzgitter is using a Soviet method for the production of formic acid.

CONTACTS WITH FRENCH FIRM

The Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, Nikolai Patolichev, has received a number of prominent representatives of the French business community — presidents of three firms Technip, Lurgi-France and Litvin. During discussions Nikolai Patolichev touched on issues connected with final negotiations over a number of major joint projects.

V/O Mashinimport has signed a number of contracts with the three French firms. They are

to supply the Soviet Union with equipment to purify and process 6,000 million cubic metres of high-sulphur natural gas a year for the second stage of the gas condensate complex in Astrakhan. They will also supply a complete refinery for the production of three million tonnes of stock-tank oil a year with additional production of dry gas, ethane, and sulphur on the Tengiz oil field.

Mutual deliveries of machinery

V/O Traktortexport and the GDR's Fortschritt enterprise have signed another contract for Soviet deliveries to the GDR of various agricultural machines. The GDR will supply this year a large batch of equipment for the Soviet oil industry, including compressors, pumps, control and communications equipment under contracts between V/O Mashinimport and the GDR's foreign trade enterprise Chemiesingen Export-Import.

Contacts and contracts

● The 10th session of the Standing Inter-Governmental Soviet-Algerian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation has finished its work in Moscow. It discussed prospects for further promoting of cooperation, first of all in ferrous metallurgy, water economy and training of national personnel. An agreement was signed between the two countries on further advancement of economic and technical cooperation, as well as a protocol of the 10th session of the Inter-Governmental Commission.

rich, "The Face of War is Not Female". 17 — Alexander Dvorky performs his own songs. Tchakovsky Concert Hall (151 Mayakovsky Sq.). 16 — An evening of piano music played by Mikhail Peteney (Beethoven). 17 — Eduard Asadov's poetry.

All-Union competitions for the "Fast-Moving Ball" prize offered by the YCL Central Committee. 3 p.m.

ATHLETICS

Lenin Central Stadium. 15-17 — Moscow juniors championship. 5.30 p.m. (every day).

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 15 and 17 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium. 14 — Moscow Spartak vs Alma-Ata Kazat. 7 p.m.
Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 17 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Kharkov Army Club. 7 p.m.

WATER POLO

Swimming Pool at the Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 14-17 — Moscow juniors championship. 3 p.m. (every day).

HANDBALL

Kapitevo Sports Gym (63a Moskovskaya Shosse). 14-17 —

WEATHER

May 14-17

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells and short rains in places. Night temperatures of 2°, 6°C (frosts possible in the north of the region) and 12°, 16°C (to 22°C at the end of the period) during the day. NW wind, 3-7 mps.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.
Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 1 kopek.
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 1 kopek.
Tram 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.
Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 221-00-00.
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

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'Public Health-85'

A specialized international exhibition, "Public Health, Medical Equipment and Drugs", "Public Health-85" will be held

In Moscow from May 28 to June 6.

This is the third international exhibition aimed at reviewing the latest achievements in the R&D and improvement of medical equipment and drugs. On display in 17 main sections at the exhibition will be represented all the major accomplishments and endeavours of the Soviet Union in field of public health, medical science and equipment.

One of the biggest sections will be "Medical Devices and Instruments", including diagnostic devices, automatic systems of processing medical data, telemetric systems, devices for functional diagnostics, physiotherapy preparations and reagent radiological equipment, laser, ultrasound and other techniques.

Many foreign firms will be represented at "Public Health-85". So far over 20 countries have expressed their willingness to participate in the exhibition.

The exhibition will show examples of cooperation among COMECON member-countries in developing new medical devices and contemporary drugs.

OVER 2,000 ITEMS

The first ever Soviet national exhibition in Greece is now open in Piraeus with the motto: "Mutual Understanding and Cooperation for the Sake of Peace".

Soviet ministries and departments and over 250 industrial enterprises prepared approximately 2,000 various items dealing with Soviet economic, scientific and cultural achievements and everyday life of Soviet people. Outer space in the service of mankind, the history and current state of Soviet-Greek relations — these are some of the major sections of the exhibition.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said in his message of greetings that the exhibition would undoubtedly become an other important link in the chain of trade and scientific exchanges leading to more mutual understanding and cooperation.

Philately

Stamps to commemorate Festival of Youth and Students

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a five-stamp series dedicated to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students due to take place in Moscow this summer. The stamps are priced 1, 2, 3, 20 and 45 kopeks.

